

AIRGRAM

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TO - AIR/W TOAID A-471

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FROM - VIENTIANE

SUBJECT - Refugee Resettlement Program

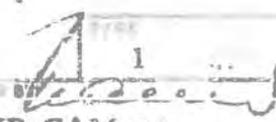
REFERENCE - TOAID A-565 21 September 1972

This report is an update of the status of refugee resettlement projects covered in referenced message. In addition, it summarizes new activities undertaken since the last report, future plans, and special problems and actions that have been taken to resolve them.

SUMMARY

By FY 73 the Directorate of Refugee Resettlement of the Royal Lao Government had designated permanent resettlement locations to settle 11,000 refugee families or approximately 55,000 people. (See TOAID A-565, dated 21 September 1972). These projects, initiated in prior years, were carried over in FY 73 and expanded by 3,000 families or 15,000 people for a total refugee population of approximately 70,000 in Lao government designated resettlement sites.

Included in this update are reports on a return-to-village project supported by the Lao Directorate of Resettlement and one additional resettlement project started during the first month of FY 74. Approximately 15,000 refugees returned to their original villages and received government assistance to rebuild their homes. A new resettlement project was initiated in the Province of Khammouane for 4,200 refugees who had recently fled the fighting in that area. Thus the total population receiving assistance under the RLG Resettlement project reported herein totals 87,000 people.

DRAFTED BY ORA:JLWilliams mhb	OFFICE ORA	PHONE NO. 6242	DATE 9/17/73	APPROVED BY  DIR:CAMann
AND OTHER CLEARANCES: AAD/RA:JLWilliams A/DD:GBRamsey		UNCLASSIFIED		

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Within the project areas, 145 permanent villages with 2,000 houses and 10,874 homes constructed. Approximately 3,000 hectares have been cleared using RLG Ministry of Social Welfare and RLG Ministry of Agriculture enabling refugees in a number of areas to attain partial self sufficiency in food production. To provide health and educational facilities for refugees, 25 dispensaries have been constructed, 96 wells have been drilled to provide potable water, and 271 classrooms have been built. A total of 200 kilometers of roads have been completed to date to connect the settlements to national government and marketing facilities.

In order to maximize use of available farm land and to provide an alternative to rice production, projects have been started in silk production, vegetable culture, cassava and corn production. These projects require technical advisory type assistance from USAID while a major portion of the financing comes from local businessmen.

In an effort to address the land distribution problem mentioned in the previous report, a specialized survey of refugee relocation areas was begun in August 1972. During the next year some 6,550 hectares of potential farm land have been surveyed by the teams of RLG Cadastral Service, Ministry of Social Welfare, and USAID needed surveyors. The RLG has formed muong (district) and provincial land committees to review results of the survey, settle land disputes, and approve issuance of cultivation permits to refugees. To date, the RLG has allocated farm plots of 1 to 4 hectares in size, depending on classification of the land, to 523 families through a lottery system.

Return-to-Village/Reconstruction

With a lessening of hostilities in most areas of the country as a result of the ceasefire in February of this year, the scope of the Refugee Resettlement Program has been broadened to include return-to-village/reconstruction activities. At the present time, this involves primarily some 15,000 refugees returning to their now secure, but in many cases badly damaged, villages in the Province of Wepikhamthong in southern Laos. Based on the assumption that the ceasefire will lead to the formation of the Provisional Government of National Union permitting those refugees who desire to return to their original villages, the return-to-village/reconstruction phase of the program will attain much greater importance during the coming year.

Future Resettlement Plans: See TOAID A-398 (8/15/73), Annex A.

Phasing

In order to identify progress in the resettlement program, activities will be divided into four phases. All phases will require the use of UN assistance. Progression from one phase to the other, of course, will depend on the extent on the degree of cooperation and self help contributed by the refugees themselves.

The following description of the phases is illustrative and includes a check list of aspects in relocation and resettlement that is expected to be accomplished as work moves through these phases. Note that in practice these phases will be overlapping and not discriminate activities outlined below. In some cases refugee groups will pass two phases or more simultaneously rather than step-by-step as outlined.

Phase I - Resettlement

Selection of relocation areas; transportation of refugees to the relocation site; clearing of village sites; construction of necessary temporary facilities, schools, etc.; drilling of wells where necessary; construction of high priority access roads; medical assistance; land survey; and full food support. This phase will require a relatively large input of equipment and personnel for a period of 12 - 24 months.

Phase II - Development of Core Infrastructure

Classification and distribution of farm land; establishment of permanent infrastructure such as houses, schools, dispensaries, government facilities, etc.; construction of required access roads; clearing and preparation of allotted farm land; distribution of seeds; construction of reservoirs; and full or partial food support depending on rate of agricultural development in given area. This phase, also, will require large inputs of equipment and personnel. Resettlement activities should move into Phase II within 12 - 24 months after refugees are on site and will continue for approximately another 12 - 24 months.

Phase III - Development of Economic, Social, and Political Infrastructure

Planting of food crops, assistance in crop diversification; establishment of livestock programs and fish ponds; development of small businesses and cottage industry; training programs; improvement of public facilities such as community centers, markets, etc.; and partial food support as required.

This phase will require minimal use of equipment and maximum use of self-help labor. Phase III should be reached within 24 - 36 months and continue for another 12 - 24 months.

Phase IV - Self sufficiency

Expansion of agricultural production; expansion of small businesses and cottage industries; development of marketing facilities; training programs; maximum utilization of self-help labor on community projects and minimal food support. Phase IV will require minimal use of personnel and equipment with maximum use of self-help labor. This phase should be attained within 36 - 48 months and may last 12 - 18 months. After this phase refugees should have attained full self sufficiency.

RESETTLEMENT TIME FRAME

(Months)

	12	24	36	42	54
Phase I - Resettlement					
Phase II - Development Core Infrastructure					
Phase III - Development Economic, Social, Political Infrastructure					
Phase IV - Self-sufficiency					

The following is a narrative status report by category on each resettlement by area. Included are tabular summaries of the nine permanent resettlement project areas and a country-wide summary of the permanent resettlement program.

1. Xieng Ngeun/Muong Nane Resettlement Project

This project, which began in October 1971, is still in Phase I of development. The refugees are presently receiving full food support which will continue until after this rice harvest. After harvest, a survey will be conducted to determine if further food assistance will be required.

Progress over the past twelve months has been off schedule due to PL/NVA activity in the project area. PL sapper units began menacing

the road to Luang Prabang/Xieng Ngeun in November 1972 which interrupted road trips from Luang Prabang to the area. PL/NVA pressure intensified over the next few months and on 2 January 1973 an estimated three hundred of PL/NVA troops attacked the town of Xieng Ngeun and threatened retreat villages the length of the project area. It was the announced aim of the enemy to abduct as many refugees as possible in order to strengthen their bargaining position in the peace talks. Because the refugees were badly frightened, most of them fled the project area to Luang Prabang. By the end of January, security had improved somewhat and the refugees were able to return.

The refugee population in the project remains unchanged at approximately 3,700 people. Because of poor security, it was not possible to upgrade the 30 kilometers of dry season to all-weather road standards as originally planned. Also, as a result of poor security, particularly in the lower end of the project area, village 12 combined with village 11 reducing the total village sites by one. The 20 temporary classrooms and two temporary dispensaries provided last year have been upgraded to more permanent traditional structures.

Plans for the coming year call for upgrading to all-weather standards the 30 kilometer dry season road constructed in FY 72 and at least two water systems. Also, USAID plans to fund a pilot terracing program as an experiment in finding ways of improving rice and other agricultural production.

2. Seno Resettlement Project

As reported last year, the Seno project has been practically phased out as a refugee resettlement project as most all planned activities have been successfully completed. However, as the 525 refugee families are receiving partial food support and some assistance in land preparation, the project is still considered as being in Phase IV of the development schedule.

There have been some problems with the RLG/MSW farm tractors assigned by the RLG to assist in land preparation. The tractors, originally donated in 1970 by the French Committee for Freedom from Hunger, were past their useful life at the time they were transferred to Seno and have required extensive repairs and spare parts to keep them going. Government restrictions on foreign exchange and unresponsiveness of foreign suppliers has delayed needed spare parts. Still they have been able to prepare all

but approximately 65 of the total 250 hectares of potential paddy were set aside for the refugees. Although this has hampered the final planning of the project, all refugees have been able to plant a rice crop, either paddy or upland, and most have been involved in various forms of home industry providing additional family income.

Plans for the coming year call only for expansion and diversification of agricultural production and cottage industry.

3. Thasano Resettlement Project

The Thasano Project, begun in August 1971, has progressed very rapidly and is nearing the final stages of Phase II. According to the latest census, the population of the project is 8,767 people. Although this somewhat exceeds the original estimated potential for the project area, refugees have been able to locate additional areas for upland rice outside the project boundaries. An additional 6,100 refugees have moved into the project area, but are still in a temporary status until it can be determined if they will return home or not.

As the last report indicated, all 16 village sites have been established and the 22 kilometers of all-weather road completed. All 40 kilometers of village access streets have been constructed since the last report. Six hundred of the original 1,100 temporary houses built in FY 72 were upgraded to permanent structures during the past year.

Three more traditional style bamboo classrooms were added to the 16 originally planned and built in FY 72. Construction of wooden frame classrooms has been held up due to the shortage of timber. In addition to the three USAID built dispensaries, the Overseas Missionary Fellowship constructed a wood frame dispensary at the reception center and a full-time Dutch nurse lives at the site. The market planned for FY 73 was completed on schedule.

Refugees have demonstrated their willingness to provide self-help labor by hand digging 30 wells to supplement the 36 drilled wells provided by USAID. The refugees have also cleared by hand 1,700 hectares of farm land distributed during the past year.

Original plans called for two government offices; however, plans were revised to provide four. These have been completed using traditional bamboo construction.

Plans for FY 74 include a police post, more permanent settlements, and up to five additional reservoirs. Emphasis will be placed on agriculture, small businesses, and fish production.

4. Thakhek Resettlement Project

The Thakhek Project was initiated at the beginning of FY 74 and will be included in this report for background information.

A general NVA offensive was launched in Khammouane Province, central Laos, in late October 1972. As a result some 15-20 thousand people were displaced. The largest segment of the refugees, approximately 8,000, sought safe haven in neighboring Savannakhet Province. The balance settled in and around Thakhek City or in some cases fled to Vientiane. These people were mostly former refugees from the interior of this central Laos province who had fled the NVA take-over eight years ago. They were special targets for the NVA because of their loyalty to the Lao government. These former refugees were formerly self-sufficient and were forced to move once more.

After six months of living in temporary villages, the prospects of returning even to the relatively new, but self-sufficient, villages they had established in the past 8 years, became unlikely. Therefore, it was necessary to re-establish a new resettlement site for them.

An area some 18 kilometers north of Thakhek City was selected, and the project got underway in late May of this year. At present there are some 4,200 refugees living in the project area with a potential for 800-1000 more. Seven village sites are planned, of which five have been established. The refugees have already built over 400 traditional style homes and one of two planned dispensaries is in operation. Twenty classrooms are planned for FY 74. A well rig has been sent to the site to begin work on 16 planned drilled wells. In addition, 10 dug wells are planned. This resettlement project, therefore, is beginning Phase I.

5. Houei Nam Pak Resettlement Project

As stated in referenced airgram, this project has reached the stage of completion where any further development work can be handled on the same priority as other non-refugee villages in the area. However, as a portion of the project population (the late comers to the project) are receiving some food support, the project is still considered as being in Phase IV. A cadastral

survey will also be done in FY 74 for issuing cultivation permits for the farm plots already allocated to the refugees.

6. Phou Ba Chiang Resettlement Project

Poor security continued to hinder progress in the project during the first half of FY 73. There were three ambushes on the project road between August and October 1972. It was not until March and April 1973, following the cease fire, that work was really able to resume. Since that time the project has made remarkable progress.

The latest census shows there are 7,482 refugees settled in the project. This represents an increase of nearly 2,500 people in the last year. Eleven of the 15 village sites originally planned are now permanently established. This is adequate for the present number of inhabitants. Over 900 permanent houses have been built as compared to only 200 last year. Work is continuing to complete the total 1,147 houses required.

Eighteen of the planned 20 kilometers of road have been built. Revised plans call for 4 rather than 3 bridges, all of which have been built.

Ten traditional style classrooms were built during FY 73; however two burned and must be rebuilt. Four traditional style dispensaries are now operational in the project.

Twelve of 18 planned drilled wells are completed and there are numerous dug wells throughout the area. Five reservoirs have been constructed providing a good year-round source of water for bathing, watering animals, fishing, etc.

Much of the basic construction work is complete, and the project is well into Phase II.

Plans for FY 74 include 10 more kilometers of road to open up additional land, 3 reservoirs, several government offices, and fish ponds.

7. Paksane Resettlement Project

All plans for the Paksane Resettlement Project were completed (including) the 37 traditional classrooms, a wood-frame dispensary, and dug wells planned (in FY 73) by December of last year. However, the PL/NVA's pre-cess-fire population grab disrupted many of the villages

forcing four of the villages to disband and move back into the Xiang Khouang area. The remaining 17 villages are back to normal but for a short period at harvest time resulted in the loss of much of their rice crop. Consequently most of the remaining 7,000 people are back on the food support rolls.

Except for some food support, Paksane has been phased out as a resettlement project. It is anticipated that no further food support will be necessary after the 1973/74 harvest provided there is no change in security.

8. Hin Heup Resettlement Project

The first two phases of the Hin Heup project were completed by the end of FY 72. Because the resettled villages are fairly intact units as far as their political structure is concerned and because of the ideal location for trade, the area has progressed rapidly into a viable political and economic community.

The refugees at Hin Heup were recently put back on the food support rolls to augment their first year's harvest which was not adequate to carry them through the full year. It is expected that food support will not be required and the project phased out after this year's harvest provided there are no changes in security nor adverse natural disasters.

9. Vientiane Plain Resettlement Project

This section augments and brings up to date the information reported in the referenced airgram which should be referred to for general background information on this project.

Refugee villages on the Vientiane Plain have taken on an air of permanence. A total of 65 villages have been established and all 4,800 homes upgraded to permanent standards. Eighty-one wood-frame and 66 traditional style classrooms have been built. All 36 drilled wells originally planned are now operating. A total of 124 kilometers of road have been built. Thirty-four kilometers were built during the past year and although in excess of the original plans, these were needed to open new areas for resettlement.

The prevailing problem continues to be the assignment of individual farm plots to the refugee families. As mentioned in the opening summary, a cadastral survey was begun in August of last year. The survey was initiated first in reserve areas on the Vientiane Plain because the land problem is

more acute in this area due to the high density of indigenous population aggravated by the influx of 25-30,000 refugees. While every attempt has been made by the RLG to avoid competition for land between settled residents and refugees, considerations such as availability of water and arability of soil sometimes makes this difficult to achieve. A reluctance on the part of local officials to rule against their own people in favor of strangers from other parts of the country is equally understandable in a country in the state of development which exists in Laos. The cadastral survey project, while not eliminating the problem, has at least established a mechanism for bringing the problem out into the open where it can be reviewed and legal determinations made according to RLG land laws.

Some 6,550 hectares surveyed to date are all on the Vientiane Plain. The first lottery for allocation of land was held in February and the first 50 cultivation permits were issued that same month. Since then, 523 plots have been awarded and cultivation permits issued for over 300 refugee families.

The final survey of the 8th occupied reserve area was completed at the end of May 1973. Much of the documentation has been turned over to the district and provincial land allocation committees, and it is anticipated that by the planting season of next year (May 1974) refugees on the Vientiane Plain will either have been issued cultivation permits or actions will be underway to find alternative means for these people to attain full self-sufficiency.

The Pak Sap project, a new site on the Vientiane Plain, was established for refugees from Khammouane Province.

According to the latest census there are now 3,677 Khammouane refugees living at Pak Sap (south of the Nam Ngum river 5 km north of Route 13, km-23). The first group of 64 people arrived in Vientiane on 18 November 1972. They escaped during the night from the village of Nam Thone on RLG Route 13, approximately 100 kilometers north of Thakhek City. Nam Thone was the first village overrun during the PL/NVA offensive which began on 27 October 1972. They managed to get to the Mekong River some 15 kilometers from their village. From there they hired boats to take them to Vientiane. Since that time other groups from Nam Thone and surrounding area have managed to escape or fled just prior to being overrun. Some chose to remain in Thakhek, some went to Savannakhet, and others hired boats and taxis to Vientiane.

Initially, the RLG was directing the new arrivals to an abandoned French agricultural school at Veun Khan on the Nam Ngum River about 20 kilometers north of Vientiane City. For small numbers this was adequate, but as the population grew (at the peak several hundred a day were arriving), the school became overcrowded. In mid December a forest covered area adjacent to the old village of Pak Sap, also on the Nam Ngum River, was selected as a relocation site. The RLG/MSW provided trucks to move the people and they began immediately to clear sites for four new villages.

Today, there are four villages accessible by a 3 kilometer dry-season road surveyed by USAID and built with RLG/MSW bulldozers. The bulldozers also assisted in clearing the village sites and making village streets. The refugees have constructed some 400 houses for which USAID provided thatch roofing and nails. The refugees dug wells, assisted in some cases by USAID with explosives to crack rock layers and the provision of cement well rings. A USAID medic is also assigned to the project to provide medical care.

Return-to-Village/Reconstruction

Wapikhamthong Province

In May 1972, the NVA began a campaign to capture Khong Sedone, the provincial capital of Wapikhamthong Province in southern Laos. By August 1972, some 22,000 people had been displaced from the city of Khong Sedone and surrounding villages. These people were relocated in more secure areas closer to Pakse.

Then in early October 1972, Khong Sedone itself was seized by the NVA. In late October, after prolonged heavy fighting, the enemy was driven from the city leaving behind a ghost town with almost 50% of the city destroyed and many villages throughout the province badly damaged.

Although the area then remained relatively secure, the people were reluctant to return until after the February cease fire. During March 1973, approximately 20% of the prewar population began returning to their original homes. It was agreed that USAID would assist the RLG in returning the refugees to their homes, and to provide materials as required for reconstructing houses.

As of this report, some 15,000 people in 49 villages have received such assistance. Thatch, nails, plastic, and other materials have been provided for the reconstruction of 1,900 homes.

The RLC/MSW has made available 16 two-wheel hand tractors and USAID is funding the POL and drivers to help make up for the buffalo lost as a result of the war. This has enabled most of the people to plant their paddy fields which otherwise may have gone untilled.

It is anticipated that this type of activity will increase in other parts of the country during the coming year provided the situation remains stable.

WHITEHOUSE

PAKSANE RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: January 1970
2. Present population: 1,150 families/7,079 people
3. Size of project area: 12,000 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase out

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	22	99%		1%	1 village abandoned as result of enemy action in December 1972.
Houses	1585	100%			
Classrooms	39	50%	98%	2%	
Dispensaries	6	100%			
Dug Wells	10		100%		
Roads	0				All villages located along existing RLG roads.

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SENO RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: September 1969
2. Present population: 525 families/2,875 people
3. Size of project area: 6,000 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase IV

Vientiane

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Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	8	100%	
Houses	500	100%	
Classrooms	14	100%	
Dispensaries	2	100%	
Drilled wells	13	100%	
Roads (km)	25	100%	
Temples	4	100%	
Reservoirs	3	100%	

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HIN HEUP RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: February 1972
 2. Present population: 825 families/5, 589 people
 3. Size of project area: 6, 000 hectares
 4. Stage of development: Phase IV
-

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	10	100%		
Houses	825	100%		
Classrooms	21	100%		
Dispensaries	1	100%		
Drilled wells	2	100%		
Roads (km)	11	100%		
Airstrip	1	100%		

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THAKHEK RELOCATION PROJECT

- 1. Date project began: May 1973
- 2. Present population: 573 families/4 200 people
- 3. Size of project area: 6, 100 hectares
- 4. Stage of development: Phase I

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed To Date</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	7	71%	100%	
Houses	1004	40%	100%	
Roads (km)	4	100%	100%	
Classrooms (traditional)	33	90% ✓	100%	
Dispensaries	1	100%		
Drilled Wells	16			

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THASANO RELOCATION PROJECT

- 1. Date project began: August 1971
- 2. Present population: 1,445 families/8,767 people
- 3. Size of project area: 8,000 hectares
- 4. Stage of development: Phase II

Vientiane

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	16	100%				
Houses	1100		55%	100%		All families presently living in temporary houses which will be upgraded to permanent status during FY 74.
Classrooms (traditional)	16	100%	100% +			3 additional classrooms built bringing total to 19
Classrooms (permanent)	24			100%		Provided timber is available.
Dispensaries	3	100%				
Drilled Wells	36	92%	100%			
Temples	4	100%				
Roads/Streets (km)	63	66%	100%			Includes 22 kms all-weather access road with 1 bridge and approximately 20 kms of village streets

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THASANO RELOCATION PROJECT

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Reservoirs	4		50%	90%		
Offices	2		100%			
Markets	1		100%			
Police Post	1			100%		

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XIENG NGEUN-MUONG NANE RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: October 1971
2. Present population: 600 families/3,700 people
3. Size of project area: 31,000 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase I

Viengkams

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	18	66%			34%	Sites for remaining 6 villages are being held in reserve should there be an additional inflow of refugees.
Houses	1000	65%			35%	Original plans were over-estimated.
Classrooms	20	100%				
Dispensaries	2		100%			
Roads (km) (dry-season)	30	100%				
Roads (km) (all-weather)	30			100%		Includes one small wooden bridge.
Terracing	1			100%		
Water systems	2			100%		

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PHOU BA CHIANG RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: December 1971
2. Present population: 1, 142 families / 7, 482 people
3. Size of project area: 10, 000 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase II

Vientiane

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	15	74%	94%	100%		Remaining 4 village
Houses (permanent)	1500	14%	60%	90%		Remaining 11% not required at present time.
Classrooms	20		50% ✓	100%		
Dispensaries	3	100%	100%			One additional dispensary built.
Dug Wells	18		71%	100%		Original plans for 15 revised to 18
Roads (km)	30	55%	90%			
- " (km)	10			100%		10 additional kilo- meters of road over original plan.
Bridges	4	25%	100%			
Reservoirs	3	33-1/3%	100% +			-A total of 5 reservoir were built.
- " -	3			100%		-Plan revised to include 3 more to be built along road extension.
Government Offices	2			100%		

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HOUEI NAM PHAK RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: February 1966
2. Present population: 214 families/1,075 people
3. Size of project area: 900 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase IV

Vientiane

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	3	66-2/3%		33-1/3%	Plans for 3rd village suspended but will be held in reserve should there be a future requirement.
Houses	214	94%	100%		
Classrooms	3	100%			
Dispensaries	1	100%			
Drilled Wells	4	100%			
Roads (km)	8	62%		38%	Original requirement over-estimated.
Office	1	100%			
Co-op Store	1	100%			
Small dam	1	100%			

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VIENTIANE PLAIN RELOCATION PROJECT

1. Date project began: February 1970
2. Present population: 5,200 families/31,452 people
3. Size of project area: 90,000 hectares
4. Stage of development: Phase III

Breakdown of Activities

<u>Activity</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village sites	65	45%	100% +		65 villages have been established to complete requirement.
Houses	5200	50%	100 %		
Classrooms	123	45%	100% +		147 classrooms, both wood-frame and traditional, have been built.
Dispensaries	5			100%	No requirement--existing facilities adequate.
Drilled wells	36	67%	100%		
Roads/Flood Control Dikes	98	92%		8%	
Roads (km)	37		100%		Newly planned and built in FY73.
Flood Control Gates	5	100%			

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REFUGEE PERMANENT PROJECT - COUNTRY-WIDE SUMMARY

1. Present population: 11,674 families/72,219 people
2. Size of project area: 170,000 hectares

Vientiane

Breakdown of Major Activities

<u>Major Activities</u>	<u>No. Units Planned</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY72</u>	<u>Percent Completed End FY73</u>	<u>Percent to be Completed by End FY74</u>	<u>Percent Canceled</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Village Sites	164	78%	96%	100%	5%	
Houses	12928	64%	81%	100%		
Classrooms	271	56%	98%	100%		
Dispensaries	24	78%	83%	100%		
Drilled wells	110	87%	87%	100%		
Roads/dikes	242	95	120%		5%	34 kilometers of additional road was needed to open new areas for development.

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